UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

DAIRY DIVISION

SUMMARIES OF FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised through August 1, 1960

Attached are Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders which became effective during the period April 2, 1960, through August 1, 1960. Revisions of summaries of orders which were amended during this period are also included.

Separate pages show suspension orders and Federal Register citations for the same period.

Agriculture - Washington

SUSPENSION ORDERS

Issued during the period April 2 through August 1, 1960

Great Basin: Page 63-3: Suspension order enlarges area within which transfers to nonpool plants may be assigned to Class II from 225 miles from Salt Lake City to 225 miles from the Utah State line.

Michigan Upper Peninsula: Page 111-3: Class I price effective first 18 months of order extended through June 30, 1960.

Mississippi Gulf Coast: Page 114-1: Provision which allows producers to divert milk under specified conditions to nonpool plants, suspended August 1-31, 1960.

Northern Louisiana: Page 247: Class I price effective through June 30, 1960, extended for an indefinite period.

Northeastern Wisconsin: Page 116-3: Class I price effective first 18 months of order extended indefinitely.

Philadelphia: Page 61-4: Supply-demand suspended July-September 1960.

Western Colorado: Page 80-3: Class I price effective first 18 months of order extended indefinitely.

TERMINATION ORDERS

Central Arizona: Page 104-4: Base-excess provisions terminated from order.

Memphis: Page 18-3: Local plant price option contained in basic formula price terminated.

Supplement to Federal Register Citations
(April 2, 1960 through August 1, 1960)

Market and Citation	Date Published	Action
CENTRAL ARIZONA - C.F.R. 1004		
25 FR 5921	6-28-60	Order terminating certain provisions
CENTRAL WEST TEXAS - C.F.R. 982		
25 FR 4898	6-3-60	Amendment No. 11
COLORADO SPRINGS-PUEBLO - C.F.R. 994		
25 FR 7203	7-30-60	Amendment No. 1
CORPUS CHRISTI - C.F.R. 998		
25 FR 5477	6-18-60	Correction
DES MOINES - C.F.R. 1023		
25 FR 3805	4-30-60	Order, as amended
GREAT BASIN - C.F.R. 963		
25 FR 6875	7-20-60	Order suspending certain provisions
MEMPHIS - C.F.R. 918		
25 FR 4801	6-1-60	Order terminating certain terms
MICHIGAN UPPER PENINSULA - C.F.R. 1011		
25 FR 4803	6-1-60	Order suspending certain provisions
25 FR 5922	6-28-60	Amendment No. 1
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - C.F.R. 973		
25 FR 5919	6-28-60	Amendment No. 5
MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST - C.F.R. 1014		
25 FR 7275	8-3-60	Order suspending certain provisions
NEOSHO VALLEY - C.F.R. 928		
25 FR 6162	7-1-60	Order, as amended

Supplement to Federal Register Citations -Continued
(April 2, 1960 through August 1, 1960)

Market and Citation	Date Published	Action
NORTH CENTRAL OHIO - C.F.R. 995		
25 FR 3804	4-30-60	Amendment No. 2
25 FR 6619	7-14-60	Amendment No. 3
NORTH TEXAS - C.F.R. 943		
25 FR 5824	6-24-60	Amendment No. 14
NORTHEASTERN OHIO - C.F.R. 975		
25 FR 6618	7-14-60	Amendment No. 2
NORTHEASTERN WISCONSIN - C.F.R. 1016		
25 FR 4803	6-1-60	Order suspending certain provisions
25 FR 6348	7-7-60	Amendment No. 1
NORTHERN LOUISIANA - C.F.R. 966		
25 FR 5755	6-23-60	Order suspending certain provisions
OKLAHOMA METROPOLITAN - C.F.R. 906		
25 FR 3786	4-30-60	Order, as amended
PHILADELPHIA - C.F.R. 961		
25 FR 6261	7-2-60	Order suspending certain provisions
SOUTHEASTERN FLORIDA - C.F.R. 1018		
25 FR 5756	6-23-60	Order, as amended
SUBURBAN ST. LOUIS - C.F.R. 947		
25 FR 3796	4-30-60	Order
TEXAS PANHANDLE - C.F.R. 911		
25 FR 4896	6-3-60	Amendment No. 5
TOLEDO - C.F.R. 931		
25 FR 3795	4-30-60	Amendment No. 14

Supplement to Federal Register Citations -Continued
(April 2, 1960 through August 1, 1960)

Market and Citation	Date Published	Action
TRI-STATE - C.F.R. 972		
25 FR 3233	4-15-60	Order, as amended
25 FR 5756	6-23-60	Correction
WESTERN COLORADO - C.F.R. 980		
25 FR 4856	6-2-60	Order suspending certain provisions
25 FR 6746	7-16-60	Order, as amended
WICHITA - C.F.R. 968		
25 FR 6169	7-1-60	Order, as amended

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(As summaries of new and amended orders are prepared, page numbers will be preceded by the order number. For example, Michigan Upper Peninsula is Order number 111; there are four pages in this summary. Thus, the page numbers are 111-1; 111-2; 111-3; 111-4. The following index reflects this system of page numbering and also shows all page numbers in the summaries which have not been revised. Using Chicago as an example, the page numbers are listed in the index as pages 45 through 48-c and 49 through 49-b; thus, the entire summary of this order occupies pages 45, 46, 47, 48, 48a, 48b, 48c, 49, 49a, and 49b. The pages of the introduction and Federal Register citations are numbered consecutively with the abbreviations "Int." or "Cit." preceding the number.)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 6
Oklahoma Metropolitan

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in Tulsa County, specified areas in the counties of Creek, Osage, Oklahoma, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Logan, Payne, and Garfield, and the cities of Muskogee, McAlister, Ponca City, and Tahlequah, all in Oklahoma.

Population: (1950 Census): Amended, 832,080

Principal places are: Tulsa, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, and Enid, Oklahoma.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk which is received in a tank truck owned or operated under the control of the association and delivered in such trucks to regulated plants.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Grade A milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority, or acceptable to an agency of the Federal Government, and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 5 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months September through December is a supply plant in the following January through August unless non-regulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant.

a. A plant which receives approved milk from dairy farmers and is operated by a cooperative association whose member producers ship milk to regulated plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
c. Disposed of for livestock feed.
d. Skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
e. In frozen or stored cream.
f. In shrinkage of other source milk.
g. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another; including transfers via unregulated plants within 300 miles of Oklahoma City or Tulsa which do not make fluid disposition on routes:

a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to unregulated plants within 300 miles of Oklahoma City or Tulsa from which fluid milk is disposed of on routes or to other plants, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to unregulated plants within 300 miles of Oklahoma City or Tulsa which do not make fluid disposition on routes, but which re-transfer to unregulated plants which do make such disposition are Class I to the extent of Grade A milk re-transferred.
e. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream (except non Grade A cream) to plants over 300 miles from Oklahoma City or Tulsa.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Non-fluid milk products, except condensed skim milk or nonfat dry milk.
b. Condensed skim milk or nonfat dry milk.
c. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
d. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential. (Class I price is adjusted by butterfat differentials only for condensed skim and nonfat dry milk).

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. Highest of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by direct ratio.
b. Butter powder: (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.96)
c. Local plant. Local plant price used in Class II price.

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

$1.55: April - June
1.95: July - March

Prices for September-December shall not be less than that for preceding month and prices for April-June shall be not more than that for preceding month.

A supply-demand adjustment is applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Adjustment is 3 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard with a maximum total adjustment of 50 cents.

3. Class II. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk:

American Foods Company, Miami, Oklahoma
Eppler Creamery Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Gilt Edge Dairy, Norman, Oklahoma
Muskogee Dairy Products Company, Muskogee, Oklahoma
Page Milk Company, Coffeyville, Kansas
Pet Milk Company, Siloam Springs, Arkansas

Butterfat Differentials: (4.0 percent butterfat)

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x .125.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .115.

3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .12.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. (limited to producer base milk, March-June 1960). Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Oklahoma City; deduct:

a. 10 cents - 50 to 150 miles
b. 12 cents - 150.1 to 165 miles
c. 2 cents each additional 15 miles to 240 miles
d. 1 cent - each additional 15 miles over 240 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments in 1960 only.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I. Handlers may report on the basis of two accounting periods. Assessment rate is multiplied by the number of accounting periods per month.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March-June 1960 with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September-December 1959 by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90 days).

a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
b. Transfers to family members are permitted under specified circumstances only during March-June 1960.

c. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.
d. Base is forfeited if deliveries are discontinued for 45 days during January-June.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
c. Make compensatory payments:
(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 11
Texas Panhandle

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Texas counties: Armstrong, Briscoe, Carson, Childress, Collingsworth, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Donley, Gray, Hall, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Moore, Oldham, Ochiltree, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, and Wheeler; and the Oklahoma county of Beckham.

Population (1950 Census): 286,152

Principal places are: Amarillo, Dalhart, Hereford, Dumas, Canyon, Borger, Perryton, Pampa, and Shamrock, Texas; and Elk City, Oklahoma.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant, and if it so elects, such an association with respect to member milk delivered directly to another regulated plant in a tank truck owned or operated under contract by the association.

4. The operator of an unregulated supply plant which ships Grade A milk to a regulated distributing plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 15 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and

b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which ships 75 percent or more such receipts in the months September through November is a supply plant in the following March through June upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. Disposed of for livestock feed.

d. In shrinkage of producer and other source milk not to exceed 2 percent except allowance to a cooperative association which delivers member milk in a tank truck to a regulated plant is prorated, 0.5 percent of such deliveries to the association and 1.5 percent to the regulated plant.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants, in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
   a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
   b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to unregulated plants not more than 350 miles from nearest point in the marketing area unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
d. Transfers of fluid milk products to plants more than 350 miles from the nearest point in marketing area.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

*1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
b. Non-fluid milk products not priced under another order.
c. Fluid milk products priced under another order, after first deducting 5 percent of producer receipts whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" and "b" receipts in Class I, above at all times. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:

March-June Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.
July-February uniform price, adjusted by Class I butterfat differential.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. Higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 Percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by direct ratio.
b. Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.16)

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

$2.15: July-February
1.85: March-June

*3. Class II.

a. July-February: Butter-powder price.
b. March-June: Butter-powder price minus 13 cents.

Butterfat Differentials: (4.0 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.120.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.110.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 100 miles or more from Amarillo, Texas; deduct:

a. 15.0 cents - 100 to 110 miles
b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March-June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September-December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 112 days).

a. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 28
Neosho Valley, Kansas-Missouri

Marketing Area:

*1. All territory in the following Kansas counties: Allen, Bourbon, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, and Wilson. Also, all territory in the following counties in Missouri: Barton, Jasper, Newton, and Vernon.

Population (1950 census): 356,359

Principal places are: Chanute, Coffeyville, Fort Scott, Independence, Iola, and Pittsburg, Kansas; Carthage, Joplin, Neosho, and Nevada, Missouri.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant or to a regulated plant of another cooperative association.

4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk delivered to regulated plants in tank trucks owned, operated, or controlled by the association.

Producer-Handler:

1. A diary farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Approved) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through November is a supply plant in the following December through July unless non-regulated status is requested. An operator of two or more supply plants may, upon request, have such plants considered as one unit.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the volume weight of reconstituted skim milk.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and in inventories of Class I products at the end of the month. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. In shrinkage of other source milk.

c. In shrinkage of producer receipts; maximum is 2 percent, except for skim milk maximum is 5 percent, April-June. On bulk transfers of producer milk between regulated plants, skrinkage allowance is allocated ½ percent to the plant receiving milk from producers and the remainder to the plant receiving the bulk transfer.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I;

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Transfers to unregulated plants within 250 miles of Chanute, Kansas, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

d. Transfers of milk or skim milk to unregulated plants more than 250 miles from Chanute, Kansas. Such transfers of cream are Class II.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk and Class I inventories at the beginning of the month, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts from plants not regulated under another order.

b. Receipts from plants regulated under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

Class Prices (4.0 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. Basic price is the higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by direct ratio.

b. Butter-powder price: (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.96)

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month, plus:
$1.00: April-June
1.45: July-March
In each month, September-December, Class I is not less than that in the preceding month; April-June price is not more than that paid in the preceding month. The Class I price is further adjusted to be within the following limits:
(1) Class I price under Federal order 6 (Oklahoma Metropolitan marketing area) less 33 cents.
(2) Class I price under Federal order 21 (Ozarks marketing area), plus 15 cents.

*3. Class II.
July through March: Basic formula price for the month.
April through June: Higher of the following:
a. Basic formula price minus 10 cents.

b. Price for 4.0 percent milk at the following local plants:
Pet Milk Company, Neosho, Missouri
Borden Company, Fort Scott, Kansas
Carnation Company, Mount Vernon, Missouri
Pet Milk Company, Iola, Kansas

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 1.25 x 0.1.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 1.15 x 0.1.

3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 1.2 x 0.1.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located more than 50 miles from Joplin or Nevada, Missouri, or Chanute or Independence, Kansas, whichever is closest; deduct:

a. 10 cents - 50 to 60 miles

b. 2 cents - each additional 15 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies February-July with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of August-November by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90).

a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.

b. Transfers to family members and joint holders are permitted under specified circumstances.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator and compensatory payments which are required on Class I route disposition in the marketing area whenever the value of such milk computed for 12 months, including the preceding 11 months, as determined under the other order, is less than its value as determined by the Neosho Valley order.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is Class I price adjusted for location and butterfat differentials, less the Class II price adjusted for butterfat differential.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 30
Toledo, Ohio-Michigan

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, in the Ohio Counties of Fulton and Lucas, with specified areas in Sandusky and Wood Counties. Also specified areas in the Michigan Counties of Lenawee and Monroe.

Population (1950 Census): 538,876

Principal places are: Clinton, Center, Perrysburg townships, Toledo, Ohio; Bedford township, and Monroe, Michigan.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. The operator of an unregulated plant from which milk, skim milk, or cream is transferred to plant described in "2".

4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:

   a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages 10,000 pounds during the month.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 70,000 pounds or more of milk, skim milk, or cream during the month to a distributing plant at which any part of such shipment is allocated to Class I.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and eggnog. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I milk product.
b. Contained in inventories of Class I milk products at the end of the month.
c. Disposed of for livestock feed.
d. In shrinkage of producer milk and other-source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages
c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to unregulated plants located within 250 miles of Toledo unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization at the unregulated plant is established.
d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to plants 250 miles or more from Toledo, Ohio.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Fluid milk products and nonfluid milk products reprocessed in the plant.

2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The highest of the following:

   a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at midwest condenseries (3.5 percent)
   b. Local plants. Average price paid at the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk:
      Pet Milk Company, Delta, Ohio
      Defiance Milk Products Company, Defiance, Ohio
      Pet Milk Company, Hudson, Michigan (closed)
   c. Butter-powder price: (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.2)

   If above powder price is not published, use carlot prices at Chicago and substitute -7.5 for -5.5.

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the month plus:
   $1.25: February-July
   1.65: August-January
   With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in first and second preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 50 cents for 16 percentage units that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

*3. Class II. Basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.125.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.120.

3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12.

Location Differenticls:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 60 miles or more from Toledo, Ohio; deduct:

   a. 15.0 cents - 60 to 74 miles
   b. 17.0 cents - 75 to 89 miles
   c. 2.0 cents - each additional 15 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 43
North Texas

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in Texas counties of Cooke, Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Fannin, Grayson, Hopkins, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Parker, Rockwall, and Tarrant.

Population: (1950 Census): 1,437,082

Principal places are: Dallas, Ft. Worth, Gainesville, Denton, Cleburne, Waxahachie, Sherman, Paris, and Sulphur Springs, Texas.

*Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant, and such an association with respect to milk of producer members delivered to other regulated plants in tank trucks owned or operated under contract by such association.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Grade A fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants (not in excess of 5 percent of own production) is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant. (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and which disposes of Grade A fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for handling milk for fluid consumption which during the month ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants to a regulated distributing plant where such shipments are assigned to a reserve credit supply equal to the remainder obtained by deducting Class I sales to other pool plants and 85

percent of producer receipts at the distributing plant. (This monthly requirement is not necessary during any four month period, if shipments over the entire period are 50 percent and during the last month of the period are 15 percent of receipts.)

A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September through December is a supply plant in the following January through August upon its request, except that shipments in August must equal 15 percent of receipts to maintain status during that month.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant in the area which receives milk from dairy farmers and which is operated by a cooperative association having member producers whose milk is delivered directly to regulated plants of other handlers.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

*Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sour cream. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. disposed of to commercial food manufacturers as bulk milk or skim milk, March-August, and bulk cream or ungraded bulk milk or skim milk in any month.

c. contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

d. disposed of for livestock feed (maximum, 0.5 percent of fluid milk product disposition) under specified conditions.

e. In shrinkage of other source fluid milk products.

f. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 0.5 percent of direct receipts from producers plus 1.5 percent of bulk receipts from both producers and other regulated plants which are not disposed of in bulk to another plant.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Bulk transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Transfers to a plant regulated under another order.

d. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants located outside the marketing area and specified counties in Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

e. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants located within the marketing area and specified counties in Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas; unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plant (less receipts from dairy farmers, receipts of packaged fluid milk products, and disposition of non-Grade A cream) does not exceed Class I claimed by all transferring handlers. If such utilization at the unregulated plant is in excess of the transfers, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. non-fluid milk products not priced under another order.

b. fluid milk products not priced under another order.

c. fluid milk products priced under another order (after first deducting 5 percent of producer receipts).

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" receipts in Class I, above, at all times and to "b" receipts whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by Class I butterfat and location differential, less Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The highest of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by direct ratio.

b. butter-powder price: (Chicago 92-score butter price -35cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.96).

c. local plant price. Prices paid by local plants for 4.0 milk:

Carnation Company, Sulphur Springs, Texas
Borden Company, Mount Pleasant, Texas
Lamar Creamery, Paris, Texas

*2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

$1.85: March-June
2.25: July-February

with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is three cents for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. Lesser adjustments are made for non-cumulative or counter-changes from the preceding period. Total supply-demand adjustment is limited to 50 cents.

3. Class II. April, May and June: butter-powder price, less 20 cents, or local plant price, whichever is higher. All other months: butter-powder price or local plant price, whichever is higher.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.125.

2. Class II. July-February: Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115; March-June: butter price x 0.11.

3. Producer. The following differentials, based on Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month:

Differential	Butter price
6 cents	50.0 - 59.99 cents
7 cents	60.0 - 69.99 cents

extended from 3 - 11 cents by similar brackets.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to plants located 110 miles or more from Dallas, Texas, Deduct: 1.5 cents each 10 miles.

2. Producer. Above differentials apply:

a. July-February to all producer milk.

b. March-June to base milk.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applied March-June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September-December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 112 days).

a. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

b. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order and supply plants subject to another order unless qualified under this order each month in the preceding September-December, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. No provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 47
Suburban St. Louis

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following Illinois counties known as the "base zone": Clinton, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair (except Scott Military Reservation, East St. Louis, Centerville, Canteen, and Stites townships and the city of Belleville), Washington, and Williamson, and the following counties known as the "northern zone": Bond, Calhoun, Fayette, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery.

Population: (1950 Census): 705,062

Principal places are: Carbondale, Mount Vernon, Alton, Granite City, and Wood River Township, Illinois.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk which is received in a tank truck owned or operated under the control of the association and delivered in such trucks to regulated plants.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler or a producer under another Federal order, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of total Class I sales; and
b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant from which not less than 50 percent of its approved milk is distributed on routes as Class I milk. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through January is a supply plant in the following February through July unless non-regulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
c. Disposed of for livestock feed.
d. Skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
e. In shrinkage of other source milk.
f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers and plants regulated under this or other Federal orders. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

The available Class I is prorated at the unregulated to receipts from all Federal order plants.

d. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to plants 150 miles or more from Alma, Alton, Benton, or Red Bud, Illinois or over 50 miles from the transferring plant.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts not priced under another order.
b. Receipts priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:

March-July Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.
August-February Uniform price, adjusted by producer butterfat and location differentials.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. Higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries and the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk:

Carnation Company, Seymour, Missouri
Carnation Company, Ava, Missouri
Litchfield Creamery, Litchfield, Illinois
Pet Milk Company, Greenville, Illinois

b. Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents x 7.0)

2. Class I. For the first 18 months at plants located in the base zone 1/ price shall be 10 cents less and at plants located in the northern zone 1/ shall be 15 cents less than the St. Louis (Federal order No. 3) Class I price, effective at a pool plant located in Collinsville, Illinois.

3. Class II. St. Louis Class II price for same month.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the previous month x 0.120.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

1/ See marketing area definition.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Alma, Alton, Benton, or Red Bud, Illinois, whichever is closest; deduct:

a. 9 cents - 50 to 60 miles
b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plan under which deductions at the rate of 10 cents per hundred pounds are withheld from payments to producers, April-July, and paid out at the rate of one-third of the fund, each month October-December.

Excess of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects,
(2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 68
Wichita, Kansas

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Kansas Counties of Sedgwick, Cowley, Sumner, Butler, Marion, and Harvey.

Population: (1950 Census): 351,847

Principal places are: Wichita, Arkansas City, El Dorado, and Newton, Kansas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Grade A milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

4. A cooperative association with respect to member producers' milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck owned and operated by or contracted to the association if such association chooses to report as a handler with respect to this milk.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Grade A milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

*a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.
b. Total disposition of Class I milk is 25 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, March-July; 35 percent, all other months.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through November is a supply plant in the following December through July unless non-regulated status is requested.

*3. Cooperative association plant. A plant operated by a cooperative association whose members deliver 60 percent or more of their milk to other regulated plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and yogurt. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce cottage cheese which is required to be made from Grade A milk.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than Class I and Class II products at the end of the month.
b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products.
c. In skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
d. In shrinkage of other source milk.
e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent of direct receipts, plus 1.5 percent of bulk transfers from regulated handlers less 1.5 percent of bulk disposition to such handlers.
f. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in the highest priced class over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Bulk transfers to an unregulated plant within 250 miles of the regulated plant unless a lower utilization remains after first allocating milk received directly from dairy farmers to the highest utilization at the unregulated plant.
d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to an unregulated plant over 250 miles from the regulated plant, except Grade C cream and cream utilized as Class III under another order.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remaineer is Class II and Class I):

a. Receipts not priced under any order.
b. Receipts priced under another order.

*2. Compensatory payments. Whenever total deliveries of producer milk are over 120 percent of total Class I at all regulated plants, payments apply to receipts in a above, allocated to Class I and Class II. Payment rates on such milk in Class I: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class III price, adjusted by Class III butterfat and location differentials. Payment rate on milk in Class II: Class II price adjusted by Class II butterfat and location differentials, less Class III price adjusted by Class III butterfat and location differentials.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 3.8 percent by direct ratio.
b. Butter-powder. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.56) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.962).

*2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus $1.65. a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 3 cents for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. (Resulting price may not be less than Kansas City price minus 10 cents nor more than such price plus 50 cents, August-March and during April-July may not be less than Kansas City price plus 25 cents nor more than such price plus 85 cents.

*3. Class II. Price for Class III, plus 80 cents.

4. Class III. The higher of the following:

a. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.8 percent milk:

American Foods Co., Miami, Oklahoma
Borden Co., Ft. Scott, Kansas
Kraft Foods Co., Nevada, Missouri
Pet Milk Co., Iola, Kansas
Swift and Co., Parsons, Kansas

b. Average price United States (current month) paid for milk used in manufacture of American cheese, evaporated milk, and butter and by-products (f.o.b. plant) adjusted to 3.8 percent by direct ratio.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.8 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12.

3. Class III. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.

4. Producer. Weighted average of Class I, Class II, and Class III differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located more than 70 miles from Wichita, Kansas; deduct:

a. 12 cents - 71 to 80 miles

b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators or regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I or Class II.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I and Class II route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

*1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies all months (except June and July, 1959) with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of August through November by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90). A producer who does not so earn a base is assigned a base obtained by multiplying his average deliveries during the current month by the percentage that total deliveries of base milk in that month are of total deliveries by all producers. (Half of this, January-July).

a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
b. Transfers to family members are permitted under specified circumstances.
c. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.
d. Base is forfeited if deliveries are discontinued for 30 consecutive days.
e. In landlord-tenant operations, the base is assigned to and remains with the owner of the herd.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order and supply plants regulated under another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects,

(2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 72
Tri-State (Kentucky-Ohio-West Virginia)

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following districts:

   a. Pikeville-Paintsville: Martin, Magoffin, Floyd, Johnson, and Pike counties, Kentucky.

   b. Huntington: Boyd, Greenup, and Lawrence counties, Kentucky; Lawrence County, Ohio; Cabell and Wayne counties, West Virginia

   c. Gallipolis-Scioto: Gallia, Meigs, Scioto, and Jackson counties, Ohio; Mason County, West Virginia; specified areas of Lewis County, Kentucky, and Pike County, Ohio

   d. Athens: Athens County, Ohio, and specified areas in Washington County, Ohio, and Wood County, West Virginia

Population (1950 Census): 801,986

Principal places are: Prestonsburg, Pikeville, Paintsville and Ashland, Kentucky; Ironton, Portsmouth, Athens, and Marietta, Ohio; Huntington and Parkersburg, West Virginia

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who distributes milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid Milk) Plant (except a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which:

   a. Class I milk is disposed of on routes in the marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 25,000 pounds of Class I milk to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in at least three of the months October through January is a supply plant in the following February through September upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and egg nog. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce ice cream, including frozen desserts and ice cream mix and cottage cheese.

*3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce butter, non-fat dry milk, cheese (except cottage cheese), frozen cream, bulk and canned evaporated and condensed milk and skim milk, and aerated mixtures in pressure containers.
b. In skim milk and buttermilk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed.
c. Bulk skim milk disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
d. In shrinkage of other source milk.
e. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.
f. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated distributing plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products and egg nog are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case such classification is limited to equivalent use in the transferee plant.

2. Transfers from a supply plant to a distributing plant or other supply plants is classified as indicated by both plants. During October-January, transfers from supply plants to distributing plants must be classified so that not over 10 percent of producer receipts at the distributing plant are Class II or III.

3. Distributing plants during February-September may allocate Class I to a supply plant from which transfers were received during at least three months in the preceding October-January period, depending upon the amount of such transfers.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by both handlers and utilization in that class at the unregulated plant is equivalent to the amount of the transfers so classified.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants (remainder is Class II and Class I).

2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

*Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
b. Butter-powder. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.965)

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the month plus:

Pikeville-Paintsville	Huntington	Gallipolis-Scioto	Athens	
$1.65	$1.55	$1.45	$1.35	Feb., March, and August
1.20	1.10	1.00	.90	April through July
2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80	September through Jan.

(After March 1, 1960, add the following amounts to the basic formula price:

Pikeville-Paintsville	Huntington	Gallipolis-Scioto	Athens	
$1.30	$1.20	$1.10	$1.00	March through July
1.97	1.87	1.77	1.67	August through Feb.)

With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of gross Class I and producer receipts at distributing plants in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 3 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard, with a total adjustment not to exceed 38 cents.

3. Class II. Class III local plant price, plus 25 cents (not less than basic formula price).

4. Class III. April-July: Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk:

M and R Dietetic Laboratories, Inc., Columbus, Ohio
Pickerington Creamery, Pickerington, Ohio
Carnation Company, Coshocton, Ohio
Nestles' Milk Company, Marysville, Ohio

August-March: Basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. Class II differential, plus one cent.

*2. Class II and III. (Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month - 3 cents x .119)

3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .12

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located outside the marketing area and over 45 miles from Huntington or Williamson, West Virginia; Paintsville, Ashland, or Pikeville, Kentucky; Portsmouth, Jackson, Athens, Marietta, or Gallipolis, Ohio; whichever is closest; deduct:

a. 2 cents - each 10 to 100 miles
b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration.

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I. Handlers may report on basis of more than one accounting period per month. Assessment rate is multiplied by the number of accounting periods per month.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base-payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. No provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 73
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in specified areas in the following Minnesota counties: Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington.

Population (1950 Census): 1,065,661

Principal places are: Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area on routes.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk delivered for its account to the regulated plant of another handler.

Producer-Handler:

1. A handler who operates a plant from which Grade A milk received only from his own production, or from regulated plants of cooperative associations (maximum 50,000 pounds) is distributed in the marketing area.

*Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant. A producer whose milk is received at a regulated plant, July-October, retains producer status November-June. If deliveries are made to an unregulated plant during the July-October period, producer status cannot be regained until the following July.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 15 percent or more of total Class I disposition.
b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 40 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants, January-June; 60 percent, July-December.

*2. Supply plant. A plant from which is shipped 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant and to other distributing plants located in the marketing area. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months July through October, is a supply plant in the following November through June. In the case of a cooperative association plant located in Minneapolis or St. Paul, if 30 percent or more of its members' milk is shipped (July-October) directly to regulated distributing plants also located in those cities, such direct-shipped milk may be used by the cooperative plant in meeting the 50 percent requirement. Supply plants may also be credited with milk shipped by producers directly to distributing plants, July-October, if the supply plants received milk from the same producers more than 45 days, April-June.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
b. Fluid milk products disposed of for livestock feed.
c. Stored frozen cream.
d. In shrinkage of other source milk.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I to the extent of Class I use at the receiving plant unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

*Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Transfers by a cooperative association to plants which dispose of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area.

d. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to unregulated plants within 100 miles of St. Paul, Minnesota, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization at the unregulated plants is equivalent to the amount of the transfers. If transfers exceed such Class II utilization, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

e. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products, except cream, to an unregulated plant located over 100 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota.

f. Bulk transfers of cream to plants over 100 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota, which have fluid milk route disposition (not including cream transferred to plants regulated under another order at which cream is allocated to other than Class I).

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts from plants not regulated under another order.
b. Receipts from plants regulated under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 105 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. Highest of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
b. Butter-powder price. (New York 93-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) - 75.2 cents.
c. Butter-cheese price: (New York 93-score butter price x 6) + (Wisconsin Cheddar cheese price x 2.4) divided by 7 x 4.55

*2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

Prior to December 1, 1960	Beginning December 1, 1960
$0.70: December-June	$1.00: July-November
1.10: July-October	.76: December-June
1.00: November	

With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of gross Class I and producer receipts in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Adjustment is 1.5 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard, with total adjustment limited to 24 cents.

*3. Class II. Butter-powder price (New York 93-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) - 65 cents.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. New York 93-score butter price for the preceding month x .125, December-June; .135, July-November.

2. Class II and producer. New York 93-score butter price for the current month x .1214.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 15 miles or more from St. Paul, Minnesota, deduct:

a. 8 cents - 15 to 20 miles
b. 2 cents - each additional 10 miles up to 50 miles
c. 1 cent - each additional 10 miles beyond 50 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

*Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

*1. Marketing service. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from producers who do not belong to a cooperative association and paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies January-June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of July-October by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 105 days). The base for a producer who fails to qualify during July-October is 30 percent of deliveries in each month, January-June.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, which milk is subject to regulations under the other order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 75
Northeastern Ohio

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following Ohio counties: Cuyahoga and Summit; and specified areas in the following counties: Stark, Ashtabula, Columbiana, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Portage and Wayne, including ships at dock.

Population (1950 Census): 2,357,458

Principal places are: Cleveland, Euclid, Parma, Shaker Heights, Lorain, Elyria, Painesville, Akron, Cleveland Heights, Ashtabula, Massilon, Barberton, and Canton, Ohio

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to regulated or an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

*Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and which during the month:

a. Has disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area equal to 300 points ($\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cream or 1 quart of any other fluid milk product equals 1 point).

b. Has total route disposition of fluid milk products equal to 50 percent or more of approved receipts from dairy farmers, reload points and other plants; April-July requirement is 40 percent for plants which qualified each of the preceding months, August-March. Plants disposing of bulk cream only are not regulated.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 30 percent or more of its receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. Unless non-regulated status is requested, a plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through January and which during that period ships 10 percent of receipts in any month and 30 percent during the entire period, is a supply plant in the following February through July, regardless of shipments, and is a supply plant each successive month of August-January in which 10 percent of its receipts from dairy farmers is shipped to a regulated distributing plant. (At a handler's request two or more plants may be considered as one unit in determining qualification.)

3. Cooperative association plant.

a. A plant located less than 40 miles from Cleveland or 27.5 miles from the nearer of Akron or Canton, Ohio, and which is operated by a cooperative association if two-thirds or more of the milk from its producer (less milk delivered to regulated supply plants) is delivered during the preceding six months to regulated distributing plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except sour cream. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce cottage cheese and sour cream.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I or Class II product.
b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products and sour cream at the end of the month.

c. In skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

d. In shrinkage of other source milk.

e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent. On bulk transfers and diversions shrinkage is allocated $\frac{1}{2}$ percent to plant receiving from producers and remainder to plant doing other handling.

f. Bulk fluid milk products disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

g. Frozen cream.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I and Class II over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to unregulated plants and of cream to any plant within 265 miles of Cleveland, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in that class at the unregulated plants does not exceed the amount of the transfers from all regulated plants. If receipts exceed such claimed utilization, the transfers are classified in the next higher class to the extent of the excess.

d. Bulk transfers of milk or skim milk to plants 265 miles or more from Cleveland, Ohio.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class II and then I):

a. Fluid milk products not priced under another order and reprocessed non-fluid milk products.

b. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:

Class III price, adjusted by Class III butterfat differential.

Uniform price, adjusted by Class I butterfat differential.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
b. Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x o.965).

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the month plus:

$1.35: April-July
1.80: August-March

*With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I for the Northeastern Ohio and North Central Ohio markets in first and second preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Adjustment is approximately 2 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. Maximum adjustment is 25 cents.

3. Class II. Basic formula price plus 30 cents.

4. Class III. Basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .13.

2. Classes II and III. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .115.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I, Class II, and Class III differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and Class II. Apply to plants located 40 miles or more from Cleveland, Ohio and 27.5 miles or more from Akron or Canton, Ohio, deduct:

a. 13 cents - 40 to 60 miles
b. 20 cents - 60 to 74 miles
c. 2 cents - each additional 14 miles.

2. Producer. Above differentials apply:

a. July - March to all producer milk.

b. April - June to base milk.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies April-June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of October-December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 30 days).

a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.

b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

c. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order (unless the Secretary determines that the applicable order should be determined on some other basis) are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Exempt plants.

a. Plants exempted because sales in area are less than 300 units per day are required only to file reports and make records available.

3. Unregulated plants except exempt plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials less Class III price.

Order amended 8/1/60 (*indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 80
Western Colorado

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Colorado counties: Delta, Mesa, and Montrose.

2. Population (1950 census): 71,599

3. Principal places are: Grand Junction, Montros City and Delta City.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted un der specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid Milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages 200 pounds per day or more.

2. Supply plant. No provision.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet

and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

*2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
c. Disposed of as livestock feed.
d. Skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
e. In shrinkage of producer receipts, not to exceed 2 percent.
f. In shrinkage of other source milk.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants within 350 miles of Grand Junction, Colorado, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and such use is established.
d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to unregulated plants more than 350 miles from Grand Junction, Colorado.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

*1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for

shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts not priced under another order.
b. Receipts priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

Class Prices (3.5 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. Basic price is the higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
b. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.965).

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus $2.05.

*3. Class II. Basic price for the current month.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.135.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and II, differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 100 miles or more from Grand Junction, Colorado; deduct:

a. 15 cents - 100 to 110 miles.
b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to

exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members, must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 82
Central West Texas

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Texas towns and cities, including the Abilene Air Force Base: Abilene, Merkel, Tye, Albany, Anson, Hamlin, Stamford, Aspermont, Ballinger, Winters, Big Spring, Breckenridge, Brownwood, Cisco, Eastland, Ranger, Coleman, Colorado City, Comanche, Rotan, Haskell, Rochester, Rule, Knox City, Munday, Midland, Mineral Wells, Odessa, San Angelo, Snyder, and Sweetwater.

Population: (1950 Census): 305,728

Principal places are: Abilene, Big Spring, Brownwood, Midland, Odessa, and San Angelo, Texas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant, and such an association with respect to producer milk delivered in tank trucks for its account to other regulated plants.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Approved) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. a. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month Grade A milk is disposed of as Class I on routes in the marketing area.

b. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority from which disposition of Class I Grade A milk on routes in the marketing area is equal to 15 percent or more of total Class I disposition.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships milk to a regulated distributing plant described in "a" above, or a plant which makes no shipments April-June, if shipments during the preceding October-January equaled 60 percent of total producer receipts.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, (but not fortified) products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II or Class II-A milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product except Cheddar Cheese.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products, at the end of the month.

c. Disposed of for livestock feed.

d. In shrinkage of other source milk.

e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent (5 percent, April-June).

3. Class II-A. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce Cheddar cheese.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to unregulated plants which have Class I disposition in and which are located not over 300 miles from the marketing area, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess. (Transfers to plants so located which have no Class I disposition in the marketing area are Class II, unless engaged in the manufacture of Cheddar cheese, in which case transfers are Class II-A to the extent that cheese manufacture exceeds receipt from dairy farmers and unregulated plants).
d. Transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream, (except non-Grade A cream) to plants more than 300 miles from the transferring plant.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification: After deducting shrinkage assigned to producer milk from Class II, beginning with Class II-A, then Class II, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Non-fluid milk products.
b. Fluid milk products.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" receipts in Class I, above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by butterfat differential.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. No provision.

2. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 43 (North Texas marketing area) plus 25 cents.

*3. Class II.

a. Butter-powder price:

(Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.96)

4. Class II-A. Wisconsin Primary Market Cheddar cheese price x 8.4.

Butterfat Differentials: (4.0 percent butterfat):

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x .125.

2. Class II and Class II-A. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .110 for March-June and by .115 for July-February.

3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price x .12.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to plants located within 70 miles of Midland, Texas, add 15 cents, and for plants located east of the 103rd meridian, more than 180 miles from Midland, Texas, and more than 70 miles from Abilene, Texas, deduct:

a. 20 cents - 70 to 104 miles from Abilene.
b. 25 cents - 105 miles or more from Abilene.

2. Producer. Above differentials apply:

a. July - February to all producer milk.
b. March - June to base milk 1/

1/ Base provision suspended for indefinite period effective March 1, 1959.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments. (Base payments suspended for indefinite period effective March 1, 1959).

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk, allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base Payment. Base payment plan applies March-June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September-December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 112 days).

a. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

b. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request. (Base and excess provisions suspended for indefinite period effective March 1, 1959.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator .

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area. Amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and lowest prices paid dairy farmers for an equivalent quantity of milk.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 94
Colorado Springs - Pueblo

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Colorado counties: El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano, and Teller.

Population (1950 Census): 178,014

Principal places are: Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colorado.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant, or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages 300 or more pounds per day, and is 20 percent or more of Class I sales.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 40 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months, September through February is a supply plant in the following March through August, unless non-regulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

d. In shrinkage of other source milk.

e. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent of direct producer receipts, plus 1.5 percent of bulk transfers from other regulated plants less 1.5 percent of such transfers to other regulated plants.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants within 200 miles of Colorado Springs, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler, and Class II utilization at the unregulated plants is equivalent to such transfers.

d. Transfers of fluid milk products to plants more than 200 miles from Colorado Springs.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts not priced under another order.

b. Receipts priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts not priced under another order in Class I whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices (3.5 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. Basic price is the higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).

b. Butter powder price; (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.965

*2. Class I. Through January 1962, basic formula price for the preceding month plus $2.20.

3. Class II. The Class II price is:

a. Basic price: August-February

b. Basic price less 20 cents: March-July

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.14.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located over 80 miles from Colorado Springs, Pueblo, or Walsenburg, whichever is closest, deduct:

a. 13.5 cents - 81 to 90 miles
b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool: Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, it they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base Payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order and supply plants regulated under another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments;

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area, rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects:

(2) On all milk received from dairy farmers, amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

Order amended 5-1-60 and 8-1-60

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 95
North Central Ohio

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, in Allen and Richland counties and the cities of Findlay, Marion, and Tiffin and the Marion Correctional Institution, all in Ohio.

Population: (1950 Census): 256,102

Principal places are: Lima and Mansfield, Ohio.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Grade A milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Grade A milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

   a. Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area is more than 10,000 pounds.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships milk, skim milk or cream to a regulated distributing plant on seven or more days during the month. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in three of the four months of September through December is a supply plant in the following January through August.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and eggnog and cultured milk products. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product and eggnog and cultured milk products.
b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
c. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.
d. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products in consumer packages are Class I. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products are Class I if each class is claimed by both plants, in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handler.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in that class at the unregulated plant is equal to the amount claimed.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Fluid milk products in consumer packages classified and priced as Class I under another order.
b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
c. Non fluid milk products processed at the plant.

2. Compensatory payments: No provision.

Class Prices:

1. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 75 (Northeastern Ohio), minus the location adjustment applicable under such order.

2. Class II. Class III price under Northeastern Ohio.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.130.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Type of Pool:

1. Individual handler, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deduction as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies April-June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of October-December (Effective 9-1-61, September-November) by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 30 days).

a. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order during the current month and each of the three preceding months are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provisions.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 104
Central Arizona

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Arizona counties: Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal; also, part of Yuma county.

Population: (1950 Census): 597,055.

Principal places are: Douglas, Mesa, Phoenix, Tucson, and Yuma.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant.

   a. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages over 600 pounds per day.

   b. A plant which supplies Class I milk products to an agency of the United States Government located within the marketing area.

2. Supply Plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant, July through October, or 20 percent, November through June. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months July through October is a supply plant in the following November through June upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

   a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

   b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

   a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

   b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

   c. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

   d. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

   a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

   a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

   b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

   c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants located in the marketing area or in Imperial Valley, California, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization at the unregulated plant is equal to the transfer.

   d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to plants outside the marketing area and not in Imperial Valley, California, except such transfers of cream are Class II, if labelled "Grade C".

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Non-fluid milk products.

b. Fluid milk products.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts of non-fluid milk products used in Class I. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less, Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices: (3.8 percent butterfat)

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 3.8 percent by direct ratio.

b. Butter-powder. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.56 + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.962).

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month, plus: $2.75, with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 3 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. Lesser adjustments are made for non-cumulative or counter-changes from the preceding period.

3. Class II. Butter-powder price. (Butter price -3 x 4.56) + Spray-roller price - 5.5¢ X8.5 X0.962).

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92 - score butter price for the preceding month x 1.35 x 0.1.

2. Class II. Chicago 92 - score butter price for the current month x 1.15 x 0.1.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

*Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 60 miles or more from Tucson deduct.

a. 30 cents - 60 to 160 miles
b. 40 cents - 160 to 260 miles.
c. 1 cent - each additional 10 miles.

*Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

*2. Base payment. Terminated July 1, 1960.

Special Handler Provisions (unregulated plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, may, upon request, be unregulated under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator. Supply plants, although qualified under the Central Arizona order, July-October, may request unregulated status if they are regulated under another order.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - See "Expense of administration" provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 111
Michigan Upper Peninsula

*Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following zones:

   a. Zone 1(a) - The city of Menominee and the townships of Menominee, Mellen, and Ingallston, in Menominee County, Michigan; the town of Peshtigo and the cities of Marinette and Peshtigo in Marinette County, Wisconsin.
   b. Zone 1 - The following Michigan counties: Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Iron, Ontonagon and all territory in Menominee County not included in Zone 1(a); also, the following towns and cities in Wisconsin: Niagara (both the town and village), Aurora, Florence, Carey, Kimball, Oma, Pence, Saxon, Hurley, and Montreal.
   c. Zone 2 - The following Michigan counties: Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Houghton, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, and Schoolcraft.

Population (1950 Census): 332,419

Principal places are: Iron Mountain, Escanaba, Marquette, Hancock, Sault Ste. Marie, and Menominee, Michigan; Hurley and Marinette, Wisconsin.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who distributes fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid Milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area or Michigan State health authority and from which during the month:

   a. Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area averages 600 or more pounds per day.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area or Michigan State health authority for fluid consumption which ships milk or skim milk to a regulated distributing plant 10 or more days in any of the months of July through December or on 3 or more days in any of the months of January through June.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

   a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except concentrated milk. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

   b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

   a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I or Class III product.

   b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products, except concentrated milk, at the end of the month.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

   a. Used to produce butter, non-fat dry milk, or cheese, except cottage cheese.

   b. In skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

   c. In shrinkage of other source milk.

   d. In shrinkage of producer receipts, not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Bulk transfers from one regulated plant to another:

   a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

   a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

   b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

*Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Subtract packaged fluid milk products received from other Federal order plants from Class I. Then, beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts from a plant not regulated under another order.
b. Receipts from a plant regulated under another order, except those subtracted from Class I.

2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

Class Prices (3.5 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. The basic price is the higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
b. Butter-Powder price. (Chicago 93-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) - 75.2 cents.

*2. Class I. (Through November 1961). Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

Zone	March-June	December-February	July-November
1(a)	$0.65	$0.85	$1.05
1	.75	.95	1.15
2	.95	1.15	1.35

3. Class II. Basic formula price.

4. Class III. Butter-powder price, less 10 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.125.

2. Class II and Class III. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I, Class II, and Class III differentials.

Location Differentials.

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located outside the marketing area and

a. West of Lake Michigan; measured from Ironwood or Iron Mountain, Michigan, whichever is closer; deduct from the Zone 1 price:

(1) None - within 50 miles
(2) 10 cents - over 50 to 70 miles
(3) 2 cents - each additional 20 miles.

b. East of Lake Michigan; measured from St. Ignace, Michigan, deduct from the Zone 2 price:

(1) None - within 50 miles
(2) 10 cents - over 50 to 70 miles
(3) 2 cents - each additional 20 miles.

Type of Pool: Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 116
Northeastern Wisconsin

*Marketing Area:

1. All territory, in the following Wisconsin counties: Brown, Calumet, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Portage, Shawano (excluding the Menominee Indian Reservation), Sheboygan, Vilas, Waupaca, and Winnebago. Also, certain areas of Fond du Lac County and specified cities, towns, and villages in the counties of Door, Marathon, and Wood.

Population (1950 Census): 816,333

Principal places are: Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Oshkosh, Manitowoc, Menosha, Neenah, Kewaunee, DePere, Wassau, and Sturgeon Bay, all in Wisconsin.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Grade A milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A diary farmer who distributes fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

2. During March-June, producer does not include those who earned a base applicable for the current year under Federal Order 41 or 7 (Chicago and Milwaukee, respectively).

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant, a plant regulated under another order, or a plant located outside the marketing area which distributes less than 600 pounds of fluid milk products per day on routes in the marketing area):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Grade A fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers; and

b. Total route disposition of Grade A fluid milk products is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

*2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months July through November is a supply plant in the following December through June unless non-regulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce butter, non-fat dry milk, or cheese, except cottage cheese.

b. In skim milk, dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

c. In shrinkage of other source milk.

d. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of bulk milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

*Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed regular receipts from Grade A source. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess and such Class I is prorated to receipts from all Federal order plants.
d. Bulk transfers to plants located outside the marketing area which distribute less than 600 pounds of fluid milk products per day on routes in the marketing area.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts not priced under another order.
b. Receipts priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts not priced under another order in Class I, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less Class III price, adjusted by Class III butterfat differential.

Class Prices (3.5 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. Basic price is the higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
b. Butter-powder formula. (Chicago 93-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) - 75.2 cents.

* 2. Class I. (Through November 1961). Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

$0.54: March - June
$0.74: January, February, July, and December.
$0.94: All other months.

3. Class II. Basic price.

4. Class III. Butter-powder price + 5 cents, but not to exceed Class II price.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month X 0.125.

2. Class II and Class III. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month X 0.115.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I, II, and III differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located in Michigan and in the Wisconsin counties of Florence, Forest, Marinette, Oneida, and Vilas; add 10 cents.

Type of Pool: Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area (or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.)

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants or,

(2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers. This rate is used unless handler elects (1).

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 118
Southeastern Florida

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Florida counties of Dade, Broward, Monroe, and Palm Beach.

Population (1950 Census): 723,662.

Principal places are: Miami, Fort Lauderdale, Key West, and West Palm Beach, Florida.

*Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

3. The operator of an unregulated plant from which Class I products are shipped to pool plants.

4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions.

5. Producer handler.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant and distributes Class I milk received only from his own production.

*Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions. (After December 31, 1960, a producer who delivers to an unregulated plant, loses status during the month in which such deliveries were made).

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

   a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and Class I receipts from other plants; and
   b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and Class I receipts from other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which during each of the months of December-March ships 50 percent or more of its total producer receipts to regulated distributing plants. In any other month shipments must be 40 percent of such receipts.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted and concentrated products and the weight of fortified products up to normal content of milk solids.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream, milk and cream mixtures, buttermilk and flavored milk drinks. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk, plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

*2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.
b. Contained in inventories of Class I products at the end of the month.
c. Skim milk dumped upon notification and verification by the market administrator.
d. In shrinkage of other source milk (fluid milk or skim milk).
e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

*Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to unregulated plants less than 500 miles from Boca Raton, Florida, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization at the unregulated plant is equal to the transfer.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. All bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to plants 500 miles or more from Boca Raton, Florida.

*Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Fluid milk products from plants outside the State of Florida.
b. Fluid milk products from plants located in the State of Florida.
c. Fluid milk products priced as Class I under another order.
d. Nonfluid products reprocessed at the plant.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" and "b" receipts in Class I above, whenever 95 percent or more of total deliveries of producer milk are used in Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by location differential at plant where received from farmers, less:

a. Florida plants, Class II price.
b. Plants outside Florida, basic formula "b".

*Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) and add Chicago 92-score butter price for the month x 0.625.
b. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray powder price - 5 cents x 7.5).

2. Class I price shall be $7.00 with a supply demand adjustment. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 1.5 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. Such price shall not exceed by more than $4.00 the price computed in basic formula and be not less than such price plus $2.75.

3. Class II. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 1.25 + 4 cents x 4) + (Chicago area spray powder price + 2.5 cents x 8.5).

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I, Class II and Producer. 7.5 cents for each one-tenth of one percent above or below 4.0 percent milk.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and base and excess producer milk. Apply to plants located 60 miles or more from Boca Raton, Florida; deduct:

a. 13.0 cents - 60 to 70 miles.
b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I, except that if a handler uses more than one accounting period in a month the rate may be multiplied by the number of accounting periods.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area (or if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions) on all milk received from dairy farmers or all Class I milk whichever is greater.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies entire year. Beginning February 1, 1961, each producer's daily base is computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to all regulated plants during the months of August through December by the number of days during the period (not less than 120 days) with a new base effective February 1 of each year. From March 1, 1960 through January 31, 1961, effective base is computed by dividing deliveries during August 1959 through January 1960 by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 150 days).

a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
b. Transfers may be made to any other person.
c. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.
d. Producer who has no base or relinquishes his base is assigned a base equal to 50-70 percent (varies by months) of his deliveries until new bases are announced.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, or who are determined to be regulated under another order and milk and skim milk disposed of from the plant is all Class I, are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments;

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects,

(2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 123
Des Moines, Iowa

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the city of Grinnell; the counties of Adair, Appanoose, Boone, Clarke, Dallas, Decatur, Greene, Guthrie, Jasper, Lucas, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Polk, Story, Union, Warren, Wapello, and Wayne, all in the State of Iowa.

Population (1950 Census): 626,082

Principal places are: Des Moines, Ottumwa, Ames, Boone, Newton, Oskaloosa, Creston, and Grinnell, Iowa.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 15 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and

b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 35 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 35 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant or a regulated cooperative association plant. A plant which ships not less than 50 percent of such receipts in the period, September through November, is a supply plant in the following March through June unless non-regulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant.

a. A plant operated by a cooperative association whose members are a majority of total producers shipping to regulated plants of other handlers.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except sour cream. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product and sour cream.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

d. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk not in excess of 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to unregulated plants within 150 miles of Corydon, Creston, Des Moines, Grinnell, Jefferson, and Ottumwa, whichever is nearest, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the Class I excess is prorated to receipts at such plant from all Federal order plants.
d. Transfers of fluid milk products to plants over 150 miles from Corydon, Creston, Des Moines, Grinnell, Jefferson, and Ottumwa, Iowa whichever is nearest.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
b. Non-fluid milk products.
c. Fluid milk products priced under another order remaining after subtracting 5 percent of producer milk.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" and "b" receipts in Class I above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials (In the case of non-fluid milk products, Class I price is adjusted only by butterfat differential) less:

April-June: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.
July-March: Uniform price, adjusted by Class I butterfat differential.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. No provision.

*2. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 41, (Chicago, Illinois marketing area, 55-70 mile zone) plus 35 cents. The effect of the Chicago supply-demand adjuster on the Des Moines Class I price is limited to 10 cents for an indefinite period.

For milk received at regulated plants outside the base zone price is reduced 10 cents. 1/

1/ Base zone means all the territory within Polk County, Iowa.

*3. Class II. Higher of the following:

a. (Chicago 93 (92)-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) -60 cents.
b. Local plant prices:

Amboy Milk Products Company, Amboy, Illinois
Borden Company, Dixon, Illinois
Carnation Company, Morrison, Illinois
Carnation Company, Oregon, Illinois
Carnation Company, Waverly, Iowa
United Milk Products Company, Argo Fay, Illinois

Butterfat Differentials (3.5 percent butterfat test):

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x .12.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .11.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 60 miles or more from Corydon, Creston, Des Moines, Grinnell, Jefferson, and Ottumwa, whichever is closest; deduct:

a. 10 cents - 60 to 75 miles
b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

The uniform price for producer milk received at a pool plant outside the base zone shall be reduced 10 cents. 1/

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

*2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March-June (beginning 1962) with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of of September-November by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 75 days). In lieu of this computation, producers who make deliveries 75 or more days during the period may elect to have base computed as follows and the following method must be used by producers who make deliveries on less than 75 days:

50 percent of average daily deliveries, March and April
40 percent of average daily deliveries, May and June

Transfers to any other person under specified conditions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants, or, if the handler so elects,

(2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.